

ALASKA SENTINEL.

VOL. 3. NO. 39.

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Department Store

WRANGELL ALASKA

Groceries, Hardware, Tinware,
Glass, Chinaware, Dry Goods,
Boots, Shoes and Slippers
Logging and Hunting Outfits a Specialty
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS
F. W. CARLYON

U. S. MAIL STEAMER

Peerless

Carrying Mail, Passengers and Freight, will leave Wrangell.

Monday of Each Week
At 6:00 O'Clock, A. M.

For Woodsy and West Coast Prince of Wales points.
Close connection with Steamer "Spray" for Copper Mountain,
Sulzer and all points on the lower end of the Island.

For particulars, call on
CYRUS F. ORR, Master

Ex-Receiver Hellenthal, went to Seattle on the Humboldt.

Ernest Specht left on the Humboldt, Tuesday morning for Hadley.

Monday evening the Tonka cannery had up 22,000 cases of salmon.

The Mount Royal will probably be here about the 27th to go up the river.

United States Marshal Shoup was a passenger down on the Humboldt.

We learn that a number of men are wanted at Sulzer and Copper Mountain.

C. P. Cole and Oscar Carlson are putting new sills under Healy's store building.

That new sign in front of the Wrangell Drug Store is two weeks old, but is a good one.

Mayor George Irvine, of Ketchikan, was a passenger on the Humboldt on his way to Juneau.

Peter McKay came down from Juneau on the Seattle. Peter says Juneau is a good place, but Wrangell is a better one.

George Carl, wife and helpers were in from the logging camp on Brush Island, last Sunday. They are getting on fine.

Mr. M. R. Rosenthal, who has been so ill, we are pleased to report as greatly improved and able to be out again.

Messrs. H. J. Powers and David H. Ryan, of Seattle, are here waiting for the Mount Royal, to go up the Stikine.

Dr. John Steiner came down from Douglas last week, had Ole Johnson build him a boat, and he is off for the mines.

Several of the children are having a rough time with the whooping cough. Keep the little folks from catching cold, and they'll pull through all right.

The new Indian school building has been enclosed and the contractors are about ready to let 'er rain, as it seems disposed to do, since it has started in.

The Ragnhild, Capt. I. M. Hofstad, is off on another trip to Coal Harbor, on the main land across from the Aleutian Islands. She will not be gone long, however.

Up to Saturday last the Barnes cannery at Lake Bay had up a little over 8,000 cases. They are working for 15-20 cases and will very probably make it, all right.

The recent warm rains have brought out the flower gardens beautifully. A bouquet of Pinks, Sweet Peas and other posies from the garden of Mrs. L. J. Cole attests this fact.

Messrs. W. D. Grant, L. C. Patenaude and C. V. Carson went to Port Chatham, Monday, and that they had good luck is evidenced in the fact that they "say nothing but saw wood."

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Waters will leave in a few days for Toronto, Canada. Mrs. Waters has been ailing for some weeks, and in order to bring her relief an operation has been decided upon, and it is for this purpose the trip will be made.

That fox skin skin that has been hung at the door of the St. Michael Trading Co's store so often, has gone to Cincinnati, having been purchased by a tourist. The same gentleman also took a case of Pillar Bay salmon.

The customs force seem to have taken a tumble to themselves. A few weeks ago deputy collector Holt, of Sitka, passed through here with a fair young bride, and a few days later collector Holt followed suit, and is now at his real home in Juneau.

The Secretary of the Treasury now has on hand \$40,000 to the credit of the Alaska road commission. When it comes to paying salaries, office expenses and the building of roads, this amount will last like the famed snowball in Idaho.

—Douglas Island News.

THANKS.—Editor A. V. R. Snyder, of the Wrangell Sentinel, is in the city. The gentleman is one of the leading writers connected with newspaper work in Alaska, and his vigorous pen has done much to promote the best interests of this district. —Juneau Dispatch, 24.

Up to the fore part of last week the Tonka cannery had up 18,000 cases of salmon, and the fish were coming rapidly.

Mr. Griffith, president of the P. C. & N. Pkg. Co., recently came out from Minnesota to visit the company's property at Tonka and Petersburg. He is well pleased with Alaska.

Mr. F. H. Green, of San Francisco, president of the N. P. T. & Pkg. Co., arrived at Wrangell last week a few hours late to catch the Peerless for Klawack to visit the cannery's cannery. Friday the company's trim little steamer "Klawack," Capt. Roy Cole, master, arrived at Tonka and Petersburg. He left at once with Mr. Green, for Klawack.

Mr. Griffith, president of the P. C. & N. Pkg. Co., and son, were passengers on the Humboldt, Tuesday morning, on their return home to Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Griffith is well pleased with the company's properties at Tonka and Petersburg, and says they will make a good town of Petersburg. The gentlemen were callers at Sulzer's office and left an order for the paper to their address.

Congressman W. E. Humphreys, of Seattle, writes president McCormack of the Chamber of Commerce as follows: "Copy of resolutions passed by your honorable body relative to the improvement of 'Dry Straits,' received. I beg to assure you that I will do everything I can to assist you to get a survey for the purpose of this improvement. Our city is very much interested in anything that will benefit Alaska."

Mr. P. Butler, president of the Coronation Mining Company, operating at Coronation Island, came up on the Humboldt and has been in town several days. Mr. Butler believes there is a great future for his mine, the only drawback being the difficulty in getting the ore from the mine to the beach, a distance of about 1,800 feet, down a very steep mountain side. Several hundred sacks of ore are now on the beach and will be brought over by the Peerless. This ore, it is thought, will produce good, paying values. Mr. Butler says that with a small smelter on the island this would be a paying mine.

Hats Clothing Caps Boots Shoes

Dry Goods, Oiled Clothing,

Gum Boots, Groceries,

Hardware, Tinware,

Fresh Fruits in Season,

All at Lowest Prices

Headquarters for Camping, Fishing, Prospecting and Mining Outfits

THE CITY STORE

DONALD SINCLAIR, Proprietor

WRANGELL

ALASKA



AGENTS FOR

Aerolux Powder.

AGENTS FOR

UNION Gas Engine.

St. Michael Trading Co.

Wrangell, Alaska.

Alaska's Magazine.

Bright, Crispy, Energetic,

Devoted entirely to Alaska and its Wonderful Resources. The July number is now in the press, and will soon be ready for distribution.

Just the thing to Send East.

Be sure and order it from your Local News Dealer.



Wrangell Marble Works

Keep in stock a fine line of monuments and slabs manufactured from the best product of the

Ham Island Marble Quarry

Stones securely crated for shipping to all points in Alaska.

Lowery & Woodbridge

WRANGELL, ALASKA

After applying a shell of shell to the business for several months, the small Sinclair family, taken by his family and him to O'Brien Bay for a week's vacation. Not anywhere else in the country do business men put in as long hours as Wrangell merchants, and they are entitled to an occasional rest from their labors. Laporte Millikan is looking after Mr. Sinclair's business during his absence.

E. M. Callahan, who has been working for the Marble Creek company for some time past, came over on the Peerless, Saturday, to get relief from a sore tooth. He says that a big tree of men, under the management of Col. C. E. Nason, are doing a great work over there. Their wharf is one of the best in the country, and they have a derrick capable of handling chunks of marble of any size. Mr. Callahan says he thinks it is the intention of the company to ship the marble below in the rough, there to be finished up. At any rate it is a great industry for this part of the country.

Estate of Thomas Willson.

Estate of Rufus Sylvester.

Willson-Sylvester Estate

C. E. DAVIDSON, Receiver.

Manufacturers of

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Mouldings and Sun-dried Salmon Boxes.

Select Sun-Dried Boat Lumber always on hand, including Spruce, Red Cedar and Yellow Cedar.

Dealers in

Groceries and Provisions, Hardware, Loggers' Supplies, Cement, Lime, Iron Pipe Fittings, Doors, Windows, Shingles, Etc., Etc.

Cassiar Saloon.

WRANGELL, ALASKA.

FRANK DANDY,

PROPRIETOR

The Best of Wines, Liquors and Domestic and Imported Cigars.

Rainier Beer a Specialty.

The boys are invited to Call.

PROGRAM OF SERVICES

Peoples' Church for the Month of Aug.

Sunday, Aug. 6—Sermon by Bishop Rowe.
"13—Service of Song. Address, "Stay at home travels"
"20—The story of the four Gospels.
"27—"Hannah." A sermon for the beginning of the School Year.

Interpreted service, 10:30; Junior Christian Endeavor, 11:30; Sunday School, 2:30; Christian Endeavor, 4; Evening Service, 7:30.

You are Earnestly Invited to Attend.

H. P. CORSER, Minister.

JOB PRINTING At the Sentinel Office

Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

VRANGEL.....ALASKA.

Young Croker's death was due to smoking opium too fast. The moral is obvious.

Mr. Carnegie says nothing about pensions for newspaper men, but hope is not dead.

Mr. Rockefeller will continue to give away as much money as he may please. So there, Dr. Gladden!

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell says that cats bring terror into many lives. To be exact, cats are the terrors of nine lives.

The Russian who has established a colony solely for beauties may learn that "handsome is that handsome does."

Some of our Filipino wards seem to be acquiring the arts of civilization too rapidly. They have begun to make counterfeit money.

Admiral Dewey says he gets up at 5 o'clock to read the war news. He got up once a little earlier than that to make the war news.

An Iowa doctor has gone into bankruptcy. Must be one of the old-fashioned physicians who refuse to operate even for appendicitis.

A Philadelphia belle kissed a hobo who stopped her horse from running away. But she had probably kissed her poodle dog often, so that it came easy.

The scientists tell us that the atmosphere about Mars has assumed a bluish tinge. Perhaps Mr. Mars has been making remarks about Mrs. Mars' system of house-cleaning.

What's all this talk about the author of "Robinson Crusoe" having been a liar? Why, pretty soon there'll be people who won't believe what those University of Chicago professors say.

The whipping post for wife-beaters has been adopted by Oregon. Men whose wives exhibit a sudden longing for life in Oregon will find it difficult to keep from falling under suspicion now.

A movement is started in New York to abolish tax perjury. And yet with all these movements no one can be found openly to advocate the establishment of the millennium by law. They think such a proposal would sound silly.

If General Miles succeeds in having the Massachusetts militia uniformed in the cocked hats and knee breeches of the Continentals there seems to be no reason why he should not carry out his picturesque idea in its entirety and arm the troops with flintlocks.

"The very fat woman cannot venture to wear a hoopskirt," emphatically remarks an authority on feminine fashions. That settles it. If the fat woman can prove that she is not very fat by the simple process of wearing hoops, bring on the hoops and be quick about it.

You put blinders on a horse so that he can scarcely see anything that is going on about him and then you blame him for trembling and jumping and starting to run at every little noise. You forget how frightened you were when with blinded eyes you were initiated into the awful mysteries of the High Mightiness of the Unblinded and Superincumbent Chin-waggers. And why shouldn't a horse be frightened as easily as a donkey?

We no longer tolerate slowness. It has become one of the sins to be avoided. We do not write, because the telephone puts us into instant communication with the distant friend. We do not walk, because we can save time by hurrying along in the electric car. We do not spend time in mental introspection, because while we are absorbed in thought the crowd is rushing by and leaving us in the rear. In other words, the philosopher is now almost extinct. The man who does not hustle is not only the exception to the rule, but he is soon apt to become an object of his neighbor's pity. If he does not help himself he will soon have to be helped.

The President found the crop of boys and girls in Nebraska much more interesting than the corn crop. It is on record, however, in the farmers' homes of that State that it takes a big corn crop year after year for many years to bring the crop so much admired by the President to maturity and dependable effectiveness. Let not the value of the corn crop of the great Middle West suffer by this comparison. Children in abundance are only to be desired when there is plenty upon which to bring them up. It means something to launch a child upon the great sea of industrial activity in these times, much depends upon the successful launching.

The historic naval battle in the straits of Korea will rank among the decisive events of all time. We have been privileged to witness it. There have been many naval contests which were decisive as to their immediate results, but which had no definitive effect. Don John of Austria, in the Bay of Lepanto, Nelson at Aboukir, Dewey in Manila Bay won glorious victories, but these fights did not decide any-

thing of the first importance. The fight in the Korean straits, like the battle of Salamis, the battle of Actium, the destruction of the Spanish armada, the British triumph at Trafalgar, was not only decisive in its immediate results but it will also exert a powerful influence upon the entire future history of mankind. When Xerxes invaded Europe Greece was just beginning to bring forth that wonderful civilization whose study has for centuries been a pleasure and a stimulus to the intellectual leaders of the west. The Greeks won at Salamis, and Xerxes was hurled back into Asia. Suppose they had lost and the Asiatics had overrun Greece. There would have been no "age of Pericles," no histories by Xenophon and Herodotus, no dramas by Aeschylus and Sophocles, no philosophies of Aristotle and Plato. There would have been no statues by Phidias, no orations of Demosthenes. There can be little question that in that case the moral, intellectual, and material aspect of the western world would now be extremely different from what is actually is. Issues hardly less important were settled at Actium. The east, under Antony, there met the west under Octavius. The victory of the latter determined that the capital of the world should not be removed to Alexandria, but should remain at Rome, and made possible the foundation by Octavius Augustus, of the Roman empire, the extension of whose sovereignty and laws over Europe has profoundly affected all subsequent history. There would have been no Augustan age if Actium had turned out differently. The victory of the English over the Spanish armada determined that Europe should not be wholly Catholic, but both Protestant and Catholic. It prevented that arrest of the development of English laws and liberty which would have been a consequence of Spanish conquest. It annihilated Spanish power upon the seas and gave to the extensive and mighty empire of Philip II. a blow from which it never recovered. Napoleon's favorite project for years was an invasion of England, and he had his plans for it matured. Nelson's victory at Trafalgar made England mistress of the seas and confined the operations of the French emperor to the land. Who knows but that, if Villeneuve had won at Trafalgar, Napoleon would have achieved his ambition of reigning over all Europe? If Togo had been beaten by Rojstvensky Russia would now be master of the eastern seas. Marshal Oyama's great army would be irresistibly cut off, the Russian fleet would be harassing the Japanese coast at will, and the issue of the war would be doubtful. The Japanese victory settles both the result of the war and the future of the east. The east is to be Mongol, not Slav; yellow, not white. It is to be free, not bond. It is to work out its salvation under the sympathetic leadership of the intelligent and progressive Japanese, not under the dictation of the despotic and reactionary Russian bureaucracy. The Japanese victory will have important effects in Russia as well as in the east. It cannot fail to hasten the downfall of the bureaucracy and the rise of free institutions. Each of these great decisive battles was won by the fleet which was the weaker in ships. Each was won by men, not machines. In the opinion of most of the world the result of the last will prove, as the results of all the others have proved, for the best interests of civilization.

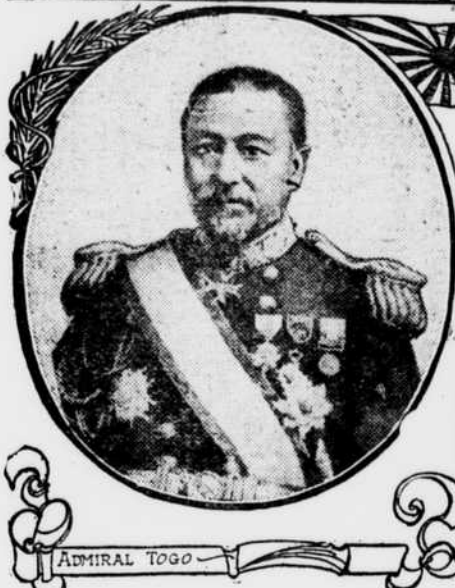
Burned Their Flags.
A dramatic incident which occurred at Port Arthur on the day after the surrender was reported by a party of officers from the Russian stronghold who crossed America after the fall on their way home.
The word of surrender had gone round the garrison, said one of them. We received orders that morning to mass in the afternoon in the new town before General Stoessel's headquarters. The regiments formed there, and moved into a square.
In the middle of the open space a fire was built, and Stoessel came from his headquarters with a band of mourning on his arm.
He ordered the regimental commanders to mass the colors of their troops. Colonel Khlikoff, who had been wounded some days before, limped forward, leaning on the arms of two of his men, kissed the colors of his regiment and threw them into the fire. He ripped off his shoulder-straps and threw them in also.
One by one the other commanders followed his lead, and for three hours the line of them was in motion, burning their colors. It was the funeral pyre of Russia's eastern empire.

High Tonnage Craft Few.
Statistics published in France estimate the total tonnage of the world's merchant marine at 32,642,000, and the number of vessels at 24,853, about equally divided between steam and sail. The tonnage of the former, however, is much the larger, being about 30,000,000, against 6,500,000 for sailing vessels.
While the building of big and bigger ships has been a feature of the business for the last quarter of a century, the greater part of the world's goods is still carried by vessels of moderate tonnage. The number of ships of more than 10,000 tons is only eighty-nine.
England leads in tonnage with 6,000,000, America follows with 3,500,000, Germany and France having each about half as much. The list dwindles down along the line of the other maritime countries, reaching its minimum in Argentina, which has about 25,000 tons.

It's hard for a lecturer to get the people out and hard to entertain them after he does get them out.

THE BATTLE OF THE SEA OF JAPAN

History's Greatest Naval Fight-



ADMIRAL TOGO



"The Battle of the Sea of Japan" is the name which Admiral Togo has given to the great naval fight in which Russia's sea power was destroyed. So complete was his victory and so firmly has he established Japanese naval power in Asiatic-Pacific waters that it may well be that never again will a sea fight of comparable magnitude be fought in the same sea and that this battle will indeed remain forever "the" battle of the Sea of Japan. Such an overwhelming victory for Togo no naval expert had dared predict. It will be the wonder and the study of coming generations of sailor men. Doubtless it has furnished material which will go far toward deciding the future of the battle ship and the torpedo boat.

The Russian Baltic fleet sailed from Madagascar March 16, ordered by the Czar to retrieve the disaster of Mukden by destroying the Japanese fleet and regaining control of the far eastern seas. The fleet was sighted twice on its way across the Indian Ocean. Rojstvensky passed Singapore April 8 and arrived at Kamranh Bay, on the French Indo-China coast, April 14. Here he recoiled his ships, overhauled them, and awaited the arrival of Rear Admiral Nebogatoff with the third division of the fleet. Nebogatoff arrived May 8, and May 14 the united fleet sailed from the French coast. May 20 the fleet was sighted in the Bashee channel, south of Formosa. May 23 several of the Russian ships appeared



VICE ADMIRAL ROJSTVENSKY.

at Shanghai, and the whole fleet was reported at Saddle Islands, sixty-five miles away. On the night of May 23 Rojstvensky, with a fleet of thirty-six ships, including eight battleships, three coast defense ships, three armored cruisers, five protected cruisers, four hospital and repair ships, and thirteen destroyers, sailed from Saddle Islands.

The morning of May 27 the entire fleet was sighted at the entrance of the Korean straits, steaming northward.

At noon May 27 the fleet was passing Tashima Island, at the narrowest part of the straits, midway between Japan and Korea. There Togo gave battle.

Togo's battle plan was as masterly as it was simple. He sent Kamimura with a comparatively weak squadron to the entrance of the Korean Strait.

Rojstvensky did not even fire a shot at it. Sweeping on to the northward the Russian fleet attempted to pass between Tsu Islands and the coast of Japan. His battle formation was childishly weak. His fleet extended in two long lines, the battleships in the eastern column, the cruisers and lighter craft in the western. As he passed Iki Island, southeast of the Tsu Islands, Uru's squadron, which had been concealed in one of the deeply indented bays on the Japanese coast, dashed out to attack him. At the same instant a cruiser squadron and a torpedo flotilla appeared in his pathway, and Togo with his heavy battleships and armored cruisers appeared from behind the Tsu Island and attacked from the west, Kamimura, in the meantime, coming up from the south.

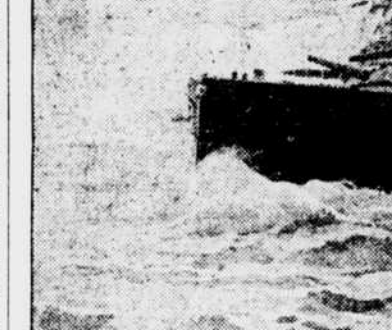
The Russian fleet was surrounded. Its battle formation was broken up. Of the thirty-six ships Rojstvensky took into battle one small cruiser and two destroyers have arrived at Vladivostok. A second cruiser escaped to the Siberian coast, but ran upon a reef and was blown up by its own commander. Three cruisers found shelter

at Manila, where they were interned. Togo sunk or captured twenty-five Russian warships. Only the little cruiser Almaz and a few destroyers escaped to Vladivostok. Vice Admiral Rojstvensky, seriously wounded, was taken prisoner, as was Rear Admiral Nebogatoff. Rear Admiral Voelkersam and Rear Admiral Enquist were killed. The loss of life was frightful. More than 5,000 Russian sailors were killed or drowned, and more than 3,000 were taken prisoners. Togo's battleships and cruisers escaped practically unscathed, and he lost only three destroyers in the battle. About 200 of his men were killed and wounded.

Togo's victory has made his country for the future securely immune from all danger of wanton aggression by occidental nations. There is no safer nation in the world to-day, unless it be the United States. Japan has no widespread colonies to defend as has England. It has no weak borders and hostile neighbors as have Germany and France. Only on the most serious provocations will any western nation quarrel with it, and then only perhaps if western nations are unani-

mous as to the rights and wrongs of the quarrel.

Japan can easily use her power to her own ruin. That she will not go thus astray we may confidently be-



THE MIKASA, ADMIRAL TOGO'S FLAGSHIP.

lieve, because of the wisdom she has shown in the recent years while she has been deciding upon her policy toward Russia and preparing to carry it into execution.

Something of what this victory has guaranteed to Japan it will also guarantee to China. That Japan will henceforth be the dominant spirit in Chinese affairs is as good as assured. The vivisection of the Chinese empire will no longer have ardent advocates among the nations. "Spheres of influence" are much more apt to decrease than to enlarge as the years go on.

ADMIRAL TOGO.

Personal Peculiarities of the Japanese "Tiger of the Sea."

Togo stands alone. There is none with which to compare him. Farragut, Decatur, Lawrence, Nelson—such famous sea fighters simply upheld the records of their race and added glory to the fame already possessed by the flags under which they fought. But Togo comes of a race with no naval record; his career and the rise of Japan as a sea power are one and indivisible. He is the most brilliant example of what occidental means may accomplish when grafted upon oriental methods. If Japan has many men of his caliber to hurl into the marts of

peace as well as into the arena of war, then must the white men of the west look well to their laurels.

The persistence, the patience, the self-sacrifice, the bravery, the energy, the adaptability, the initiative, the accuracy of judgment, the power of discrimination—these traits of character displayed by Togo, by those whom he has directed and by those who have directed him, if turned into the channels of manufacture and trade as they have been utilized in war, will make of the despised yellow race of the east a competitor capable of rivaling if not excelling the best efforts of those races whose energy and ingenuity have been the drivewheels of progress and modern civilization. Japan has but just now discovered herself. She is in the self-asserting mood. She is the marvel of the present and the enigma of the future.

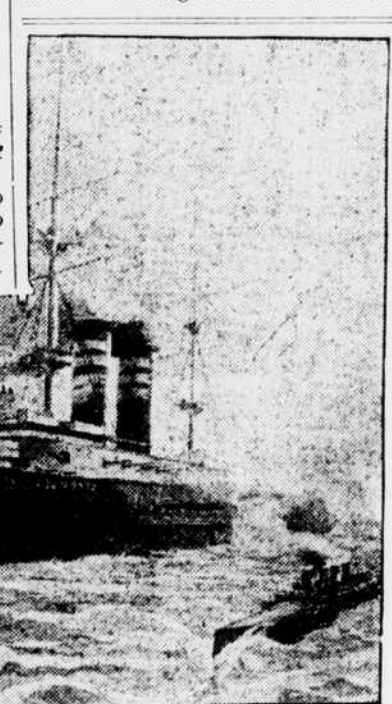
Of a family of the lesser nobility, he was sent to England at the time when Japan was waking from her long sleep. There he was educated. There he drank in the ways of the occident without losing in the smallest degree the nature of the orient. There he served on a training ship and spent years in a naval school. When still a lad, he went back to the Land of the Rising Sun prepared to do his full share in that marvelous transformation which has changed Japan from a sleeping land of romance to a place among the great powers in a modern and progressive world. He was placed in charge of the Japanese navy yard. He watched and directed every detail.

When the war with China broke out ten years ago he commanded a battleship and aided in bringing the Flowery Kingdom to her knees. He, like his race in general, accepted the victory as silently as was accepted the theft by Russia of the benefits of that war. The indignity forced upon Japan by Russia and the powers of the west at that time was met with scarcely a protest. Japan had not yet been awake long enough to stand upright and defiant in the face of her oppressors. But there would come a time.

Patience Togo waited. Patiently the people of Japan waited. But while they waited they prepared. The time came. Russia, domineering, aggressive and false, pushed the yellow men too close to the wall. Then came the blow straight from the shoulder. The world woke up. It laughed, while it cheered the island nation in its defiance of the great Muscovite empire which stretched its huge bulk from the Baltic to the Pacific, all the way across Europe, all the way across Asia. It was the defiance of Lilliput to Brobdingnag. It was the coming out of David to meet the Goliath of nations.

From the moment of that first blow in the harbor of Chemulpo to the obliteration of the Russian fleet in the straits of Korea, from Port Arthur to Mukden, the yellow man has known nothing of anything but victory. Victory often hard won, but always victory.

Russia has been hurled from her place high up among the naval powers almost to the bottom of the list, while Japan assumes a position from which she may dictate, with a reasonable assurance of being listened to, for the

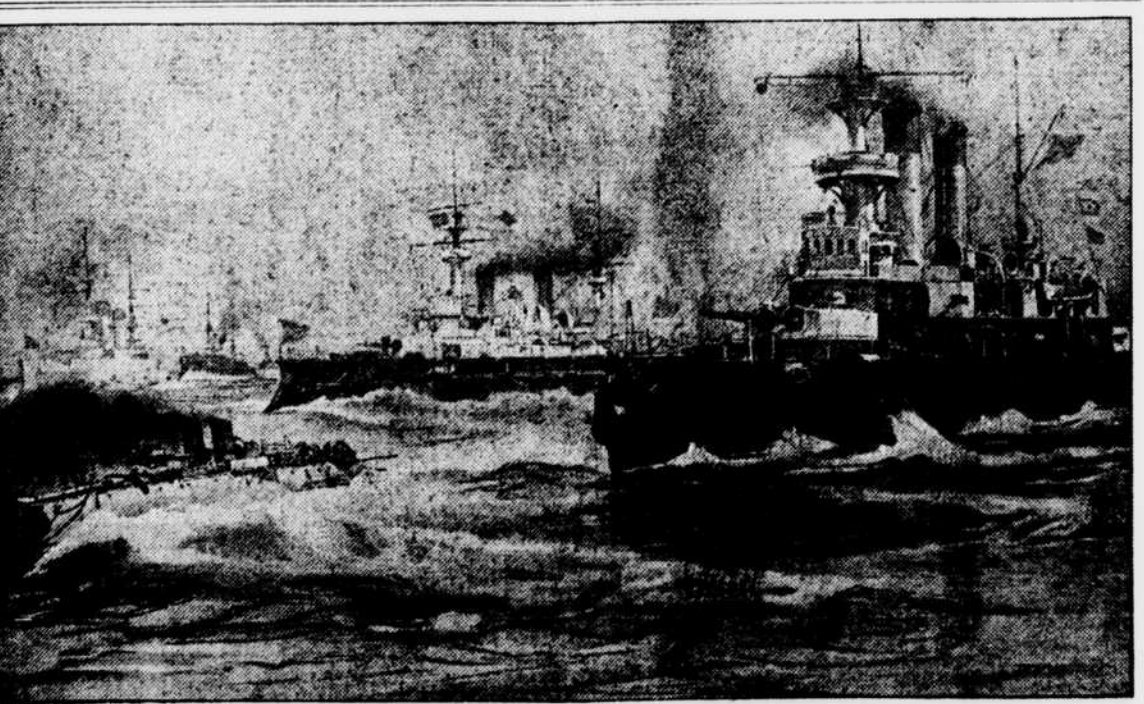


grim Togo is not a commander to be despised and the race from which he springs is not one to be affronted.

What the world knows of the Yellow Tiger of the Sea it has learned from his deeds. He is not a talking man. His dispatches to the Mikado have always been brief, to the point of terseness. There has been no boasting, no promising, and no "I regret to report." He has been his own war correspondent. No newspaper representatives have been permitted to interfere with his plans by publishing them to the world. All that we have known of Togo's doings is what he has done—not what he is going to do. He has acted and reported afterwards. And there has always been absolute truth in his reports. There has been no need for him to withdraw a statement once made.

Raising False Hopes.
Mr. Close—About how much does an automobile outfit for a woman cost?
Mrs. Close (excited)—Oh, George, you're not going to buy an automobile, are you?
Mr. Close—I should say not! I'm merely trying to figure out how far beyond his income that man Brassey is living.—Brooklyn Life.

Heads of households are the bill-keepers of their families.



RUSSIAN BALTIC SQUADRON WHICH WAS DESTROYED.



Cerebrospinal Meningitis.

For two years the country has been passing through an epidemic of cerebrospinal meningitis, which slays the greater number of its victims, and leaves many of the others maimed in mind or body. Occasional cases occur here and there every year, but little is heard of these, for their number is small, and it is only when widespread epidemics occur that alarm is caused.

Cerebrospinal meningitis, or spotted fever, as it is popularly called, is due to the presence of a germ in the membrane covering of the brain and spinal cord. It attacks children most frequently, yet adults, even the aged, are not safe from its onslaught.

It may begin abruptly or gradually. When it is gradual the first symptom is usually intense headache—this persists with few remissions throughout the course of the disease—followed by a chill, or convulsions in very young children, fever, and vomiting, which is usually what is called "projectile vomiting," that is, the stomach contents are ejected with great force, and not merely regurgitated.

Stiffness of the muscles of the neck and back soon appears, and any movement of these parts becomes distressingly painful. The head is drawn back by the muscular contraction, and sometimes the entire spine is curved backward so that the body and head form an arc of a circle. The pupils contract slowly or not at all when turned to the light, a sign which sometimes present, and light causes distress, as shown by the closing of the eyes and contraction of the brow of the nearly unconscious patient. The sufferer shrinks also from noises, and the least touch causes pain.

Delirium or unconsciousness occurs almost always early in the disease. Although it is called spotted fever, the eruption occurs only occasionally and in the severer cases.

In what is called the fulminant form the sufferer is attacked with the suddenness of a paralytic stroke, and the disease runs a frightfully rapid course, death often taking place within twenty-four hours.

The fatality varies with the different epidemics, running all the way from 80 per cent down to about 20. If the disease does not kill, it often leaves its victim a wreck—blind or deaf, paralyzed or idiotic, or a constant sufferer from intolerable headache.

The treatment consists in absolute rest in a quiet, dark room, a restricted diet and laxatives. Warm baths of long duration have been found of use. Recently some physicians have reported apparent cures by the injection of diphtheria antitoxin.—Youth's Companion.

GREAT NATURAL MONOLITH, VENERATED BY THE INDIANS.



The cut shows the noted Sheep Eater's monument in the Thunder Mountain country in Idaho. This huge shaft, more majestic in its outlines than the Egyptian obelisks, has been revered for generations by the tribe known as Sheep Eaters as a memorial to their prowess. It is a great monolith about 100 feet in height and 20 feet square at the base. It tapers to 15 feet at the apex, which is surmounted by a perfectly shaped cone. The shaft is yellow, and the cone is black and white. This freak of nature is about six miles from the Idaho village of Roosevelt, and it attracts many visitors to the spot.—People's Home Journal.

Insects' Travels.

Wasps rarely journey more than half a mile from their nest, while bees have been known to wander ten miles in search of honey. Ants are not able to travel any great distance, being seldom found more than a few hundred yards from their own mounds.

The average parents are kept so busy feeding and clothing the children, getting them their meals, to bed at night, and up in the morning, that they don't have time to "bring them up."

Is Your Hair Sick?

That's too bad! We had noticed it was looking pretty thin and faded of late, but naturally did not like to speak of it. By the way, Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair grower, a perfect hair restorer. It keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

"I am well acquainted with Ayer's Hair Vigor and I like it very much. I would especially recommend it as an excellent dressing for the hair, keeping it soft and smooth, and preventing the hair from splitting at the ends."—MISSIE FAYE, Vedun, Mich.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of SASSAPARILLA PILLS, CHERRY PECTORAL.

Ayer's

Professor Redard of Geneva, Switzerland, successfully employs music to soothe and tranquilize the dreams of persons who have taken ether or chloroform in order to undergo surgical operations. The music is begun as soon as the anesthetic begins to take effect, and is continued until the patient awakes. It is said that not only does this treatment prevent the hysterical effects sometimes witnessed, but the patient, on recovering, feels no nausea or illness. Professor Redard also uses blue light to produce anesthesia. The light from a 16-candle-power electric lamp, furnished with a blue bulb, is concentrated upon the patient's eyes, but the head and the lamp are enveloped in a blue veil, to shut out extraneous light. Insensibility is produced in two or three minutes.

In the summer of 1902, for the first time, the whirl of reaping machines was heard in the grain fields of the ancient land of Syria. The machines came from Chicago, and when a little later, a steam-thrashing machine, made in Indiana, was set to work in Coele-Syria, there was some excitement among the native farmers. Before the reapers appeared on the plain of Esdraelon American windmills had been introduced, and later in the year a flour mill, with machinery and an oil-motor engine from Indianapolis, began grinding wheat in Lebanon. So the year 1902 is a notable one in the advance of practical science over the old Bible lands.

There are walled inclosures set apart expressly for the occupancy of men who carry into effect the principles enunciated by Hugh O. Pentecost.

Buy your boy a rifle. 22 Winchester Repeater, \$11.00; Remington Single Shot, \$3.50 and \$6.00; Stevens, \$3.00, \$4.50 and \$6.00. Winchester and Marlin of all calibre at lowest prices.

A. L. HALL, 1111 1st Ave., Seattle.

KHAKI SUITS \$2.75.

We have in stock a fine lot of government Khaki coats and pants which we are selling for \$2.75 a suit. They are just what you want for hunting, mining, fishing, camping, prospecting, ranching and lumbering.

W. S. KIRK, 1209 1st Ave., Seattle.



Don't Lift that heavy rack

or you will hurt your back. Save yourself the straining, tugging and lifting when putting on or taking off wagon rack, box or tank, by using a **HERCULES RACK LIFTER**. Costs but a trifle. A boy can set it up and operate it. Write us today, enclosing stamp for reply, and by return mail you will get full information. Reference: J. W. Cusick & Co., Bankers, Albany, Ore. **Cryderman Bros., Albany, Ore.**

Don't Pay Fancy Prices

at Portland Fair

Reserve rooms ahead and be satisfied. Particulars free for stamp. Exposition Accommodation Bureau, Branch 617 Marion Bldg., Seattle.

LOGGING AND PROSPECTING SHOES

to your order. Send for catalogue and instruction for self-measurement. Shoes sent by mail or express.

R. L. BEATTY, SEATTLE.

LOW CAN

Waist High Skins Cold or Warm Milk

50 Per Cent Cream

IT'S THE BEST EVER

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

MITCHELL, LEWIS & STAVEN CO.

PORTLAND, OREGON

SEATTLE SPOKANE BOISE



CRAFT IN COURTSHIP.



"Ah, darling," breathed the impassioned wooer, "why do you not say 'Yes?' Can you not say it?" "Dear me, I could say it," responded the honest damsel, "but if I do, then you will immediately stop making all these pretty speeches."—Omaha Bee.

PRIDE OF MINNESOTA.

Magnificent New Capitol—One of the World's Finest Buildings.

Fifty years ago "The Great Northwest" was a howling wilderness, peopled only by a few Indians and a handful of trappers and French-Canadian traders; fifty years ago this vast region had not been surveyed, and certain sections of it had not even been explored, but to-day behold how different is its aspect!

There is not a corner of it that has not been penetrated by civilized be-

as has been spent upon similar build-

ings elsewhere; but, in Mr. Brown's

opinion, the artistic effect of the structure is unsurpassed.

The predominating feature of the building is the massive marble dome, the largest in the United States. Until its completion the dome of the Rhode Island State House at Providence held the distinction of being the greatest. The dome of the capitol at Washington is very much larger, but that is made of cast iron, painted white. The domes of St. Peter's of Rome and St. Paul's of London, likewise, are larger, but neither of them is constructed of marble.

The interior finishings of the building are magnificent. Marbles from almost every well-known quarry in the world were imported for use in the grand halls and legislative rooms, and beautifully carved woods for the executive offices.

To see such evidences of art and culture in a country that, but a short while ago, was considered a barbarous frontier, is the most satisfying thing that can happen to a man who has faith in the great destiny of the United States as the leader of nations.—C. T. Greene, in Four-Track News.

NON-BREAKABLE BAT.

Wound with Wire or Some Other Strengthening Material.

The baseball fan, or, more correctly speaking, the baseball player, will hail the advent of the non-breakable bat that has made its appearance. This most desirable and hitherto unknown attribute of a baseball bat is attained by cutting a spiral groove in the wood and inserting therein, flush with the surface of the bat, some strengthening material, such as steel wire or steel tape or sinew. The spiral is made continuous from a point just above the handle, so as not to interfere with a good, comfortable grip, to a point just below where the ball ordinarily

ings; there is not an acre of it that has

not been charted. A dozen States have been carved out of it, and the borders of the brush and timber lands are rapidly receding before the woodman with his ax and the farmer with his plow. In the near future there will not be left a single acre of unproductive land, for the gigantic projects of irrigation that the Federal Government is undertaking will, within the next decade, transform every arid area into a flourishing garden.

This great Northwest territory comprises fully one-sixth of the entire area of the United States and is now peopled with 6,000,000 Americans who are engaged in various industries, the annual output from which aggregates, in value, millions of dollars.

If there is one thing more than another that has fostered this marvelous development, it is the modern railroad. In the great Northwest there are over 50,000 miles of railway track and the capital that is represented by the operating plants of all of the railway companies serving the people of this territory amounts, in round numbers, to over \$2,500,000,000.

It is marvelous that such a transformation of a wilderness into a flourishing home of civilized beings could be effected within the short span of one human life; yet the progress made during the last decade is still more remarkable and the most reliable indication of the increasing wealth of this section of the United States is the erection of some of the finest public buildings to be seen anywhere on the American continent.

The expenditure involved in the erection of State capitols alone counts upward of \$25,000,000. The State of Montana, with a population of but 245,400, has just completed a commodious, new State House that cost in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million; South Dakota is contemplating the expenditure of several thousand dollars in enlarging and embellishing its present legislative hall, and its twin State to the north has already appropriated a million dollars for the erection of a beautiful new capitol to replace the ramshackle frame structure that is now used as a State House; Wisconsin has recently approved designs for a new capitol that calls for the expenditure of \$10,000,000; Iowa has spent a vast sum to rebuild her present structure that was partially destroyed by fire; and Minnesota has just dedicated a \$5,000,000 marble palace to the use of the people.

In many respects this latter structure is the most remarkable in the United States, and to the tourist traveler, who comes to St. Paul in the future, it will be a source of pleasure and inspiration.

When Glenn Brown, the secretary of the American Institute of Architects, of Washington, D. C., visited the new capitol of Minnesota, he declared it to be the finest structure in America to-day with the exception of the national capitol at Washington. Not so much money has been spent on it

Another Pocket Device.

A typewriter for the pocket is one of the latest bits of American ingenuity, specially designed to meet the requirements of journalists and authors who need to take notes under conditions where a pencil and paper would not be convenient. It may be worked without removing the hands from the pocket. It is four inches long by three inches wide.

Where the Pain Came In.

"Painless dentistry?" snorted old Hunka, who had just had a tooth extracted and was opening his pocket-book with extreme reluctance. "Painless?" Hunka! You don't seem to think it hurts to have to pay \$2 for two minutes' work!"—Chicago Tribune.

Magic in Art.

There is a magic in the word that makes men, even when they are so cross and ignorant that they don't know the meaning of it, profess a love for art.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Clay modeling in schools is

condemned by doctors as being worse than slates for transmitting infectious disease.

Happy opinions are the wine of the heart.—Lepth Hunt.

The movement to introduce Chinese

coolies into Hawaii to supplant the Japanese, who, it is claimed, too soon graduate from the menial ranks to become the active competitors of their former employers, is a problem worthy of careful study before it is adopted. The coolie might prove another mynah bird: Alarmists claim that the Japanese are so thrifty, so cunning and so ambitious that they are "Japanizing the country," and that they fear when time has removed from the progeny of these imported laborers the alien disability, they will dominate the islands both politically and industrially. While the scheme proposed is to import some 30,000 coolies under a ten-year indenture contract, which would afford temporary relief, it is difficult to see what lasting good could come from such a plan, while the apparent objections are many. The idea of such a serfdom in a nation which has escaped, at tremendous cost, from the shackles of human slavery, is repellant.

Following Instructions.

A British officer, in his expense list on government service, put down, "Porter, 2d." The war office, in a verbose and high-falootin' letter, pointed out that refreshments, while in the execution of public duty, were not chargeable to the nation. The officer replied that the item did not represent refreshments, but a fee to a carrier. The office replied: "You should have put 'Portage.'" The officer treasured the hint. Next time he had occasion to take a hackney coach he put down in his accounts, "Cabage, 2s."

Marketing Potato Crops.

In line with the classic case of the oyster shippers, cited by President Hadley of Yale university in his book on Railroad Transportation, is the case of the Aroostook potato growers brought by President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine railroad before the senate committee on interstate commerce. Nothing could better show how a railroad works for the interest of the localities which it serves.

A main dependence of the farmers of the Aroostook region is the potato crop, aggregating annually eight to ten million bushels, which find a market largely in Boston and the adjacent thickly settled regions of New England. The competition of cheap water transportation from Maine to all points along the New England coast keeps railroad freight rates on these potatoes always at a very low level.

Potatoes are also a considerable output of the truck farms of Michigan, their normal market being obtained in and through Detroit and Chicago and other communities of that region.

Not many years ago favoring sun and rains brought a tremendous yield of potatoes from the Michigan fields. At normal rates and prices there would have been a glut of the customary markets and the potatoes would have rotted on the farms. To help the potato growers the railroads from Michigan made unprecedentedly low rates on potatoes to every reachable market, even carrying them in large quantities to a place so remote as Boston. The Aroostook growers had to reduce the price on their potatoes and even then could not dispose of them unless the Boston and Maine railroad reduced its already low rate, which it did. By means of these low rates, making possible low prices, the potato crops of both Michigan and Maine were finally marketed. Everybody eats potatoes, and that year everybody had all the potatoes he wanted.

While the Michigan railroads made rates that would have been ruinous to the railroads, had they been applied to the movement of all potatoes at all times, to all places, they helped their patrons to find markets then. The Boston and Maine railroad suffered a decrease in its revenue from potatoes, but it enabled the Aroostook farmers to market their crop and thereby to obtain money which they spent for the varied supplies which the railroads brought to them. If the making of rates were subject to governmental adjustment such radical and prompt action could never have been taken, because it is well established that if a rate is once reduced by a railroad company it cannot be restored through the red tape governmental procedure. If the Michigan railroads and the Boston and Maine railroad had been subjected to governmental limitation they would have felt obliged to keep up their rates as do the railroads of France and England and Germany under governmental limitation and let the potatoes rot.—Exchange.

Remarkable Generosity.

"You say O'Hannagan leaves the Orphans' Home a large legacy?" "Indeed, it's purty large." "How much?" "Twelve children an' a goat, begorra!"

They Did Not Have To.

A family who had struggled the best part of a lifetime in a poverty-stricken portion of the city suddenly came into the possession of a small income, with the prospect in a few years of something more. Their long-crushed aspirations revived, and the women of the family especially began to assume various airs and artificialities.

They moved to a little place in the country, and tried mightily to impress their neighbors with their importance. They talked constantly of what "people in our position" should and should not do.

Some of their town acquaintances came out to visit them during the summer, and one of the younger members of the family, a little girl of 7 or 8, was showing them about the place.

"What nice chickens!" exclaimed one of the guests when they reached the poultry yard. "They lay steadily, too, I suppose?"

"Yes," returned the youthful hostess, who really knew nothing at all about it, "that is, they could, of course, but in our position they—they don't have to."

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CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Over Twenty Miles of Park.

The open spaces of London measure twenty-one and one-half square miles. The aggregate cost each year of the maintenance of the parks is less than \$250,000.

Johann Hoch now understands that he made a mistake when he started his matrimonial career in Chicago instead of in Utah.

Permanently Cured. Nocturnal nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free \$2 trial bottle and treatise, Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

When a girl has a corn that causes her to limp she always apologizes by saying that she must have twisted her ankle.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Dowle is talking of issuing bonds. Zion City common and preferred may yet figure in the regular stock market tables.

For coughs and colds there is no better medicine than Pisko's Cure for Consumption. Price 25 cents.

Never judge a man's worth by what a woman values him at in a breach-of-promise suit.

You Can Get Allen's Foot Ease FREE.

Write Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot Ease. It cures chafes, blisters, sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

Peril in Too Rapid Transit.

"I see that a California inventor claims to have a machine of some sort that will enable people to travel 200 miles an hour."

"Tremendous! Can the machine be stopped instantly if necessary?"

"The inventor says it can."

"And how about the passengers? Do they stop too?"

"No; they keep right on for about fifty miles farther."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GOOD BLOOD TELLS ITS OWN STORY

And tells it eloquently in the bright eye, the supple, elastic movement, the smooth, soft skin, glowing with health, a body sound and well, an active brain, good appetite and digestion, refreshing sleep, energy to perform the duties and capacity to enjoy the pleasures of life. The blood is the most vital part of the body; every organ, muscle, tissue, nerve, sinew and bone is dependent on it for nourishment and strength, and as it circulates through the system, pure and strong, it furnishes to these different parts all the healthful qualities nature intended. When, from any cause, the blood becomes impure or diseased, it tells a different story, quite as forceful in its way. Itching, burning skin diseases, muddy, sallow complexions, disfiguring sores, boils, carbuncles, etc., show the presence, in the blood, of some foreign matter or poison. Rheumatism, Catarrh, Contagious Blood Poison and Scrofula, are effects of a deeply poisoned blood circulation. These may either be inherited or acquired, but the seat of trouble is the same—the blood. S. S. S., a purely vegetable blood remedy, cleanses and purifies the circulation and makes it strong and clean. Under its purifying and tonic effects all poisons and impurities are expelled from the blood, the general health is built up, all disfiguring eruptions and blemishes disappear, the skin becomes soft and smooth and robust health blesses life. Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison and all diseases of the blood are cured by S. S. S. Book on the blood and any medical advice, free of charge. **THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.**

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O. B. WILLIAMS' SASH AND DOOR BARGAINS

ONE PRICE

This Cottage Front Window Only \$3.49—The bottom glass is 40x10 and the top glass is 40x30, arranged with margin light effect, as shown in illustration. The outside measure of the window is 3 feet 8 inches wide, by 5 feet 6 inches high. These beautiful cottage front windows add greatly to the appearance of a house, and the extra expense is small.

I Carry

ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1905.

Published every Thursday by
A. V. R. SNYDER
Editor and Proprietor.

Entered November 20, 1902, at Wrangell, Alaska, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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Three Months ".....75

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Professional Cards per Month.....\$1 00
Display, per inch per month.....50
Locals, per Line.....10

That mining in southeastern Alaska is just beginning to come to the front, can be readily seen by any observing person. All along the ranges of the mainland between Wrangell and Skagway is the same report—"the hills are full of the precious metal." Then the islands in all directions are furnishing as fine ore rock as one wishes to see. All of these lands will some day be worked upon a paying basis; but it will be after the world has learned of their richness, and capital has been earnestly invited to come here and seek investment. It may appear a trifle strange to some not conversant with quartz mining to hear people calling for money to mine, as the general presumption is that mines yield ready money to all who engage in that vocation, from the very start. On the contrary there is no branch of business that requires the amount of money as does mining, before one can hope to realize a return from the investment. But when once the return begins, it comes fast. As an instance, the Jaulin mine at Berner's Bay, has spent thousands of dollars in development; but last week the writer saw over \$20,000 in gold as the result of last month's work, with a profit to the mine owners of perhaps \$15,000. This profit will perhaps continue for many years to come. This is but one instance, and is given only to show what capital may do in the development of Alaskan mines. At present in all directions from Juneau there is a continuous cannonading, tearing down the mountains and preparing for active work, and the indications are that within a few months Juneau will be the greatest mining center of the country. This is because by persistent effort capital has been attracted to that section, and capitalists have not been deceived. But in this respect the Juneau district can offer no greater inducement or richer gold fields than can the country about Wrangell. From several claims within a few miles of this place as rich specimens of mineral bearing rock has been brought in as can be found anywhere. Although options have been taken upon these, those securing the options have been unfortunate in securing necessary capital to push the work, and hence there has been but little accomplished. Let those who have worked hard and persistently to locate these claims, be not discouraged; but rather let them and let us all put forth renewed effort to secure that recognition of capital that our ore bearing rock deserves; for upon the mining industry of this section depends, in a great measure, our success.

Representative Lacey, of Iowa, is in Alaska, and has been interviewed as to his opinion of the district. He says he is well pleased with Alaska and is here to study affairs to better assist in legislation. "I believe already, and always have advocated, that Alaska should have a delegate in congress. She is entitled to representation as a fundamental principle in a representative government," he said. Of course this is very kind of the gentleman, and Alaskans appreciate his evident good will. But we believe that if the gentleman will study the matter thoroughly he will agree with us that a delegate in congress from Alaska, without some organized body behind him, would be fully as useless as the fifth wheel to a wagon. In order

to have effective work done by a delegate in congress, he must go there backed up by absolute authority from his district, and that can only be given through organization of the people. The "Panhandle of Alaska," (Southeastern Alaska), is as well prepared for statehood today as she will be ten years from now; and Mr. Lacey and other members of the law-making body who have visited this section, this season, can add new laurels to their crowns by insisting that Alaska be placed where she properly belongs among the list of states and that her citizens be given the same right to govern themselves that is accorded other Americans no more competent to manage their own internal affairs. Then, and not until then, do we believe that a delegate in congress would make even a respectable figure-head.

On the last trip of the Cottage City, north, the old steamer laid at the Wrangell dock for four hours and then anchored at the lower end of the Wrangell Narrows for several hours more waiting for a tide that would enable her to pass over the rocks of the snake-like channel through that eighteen miles of a narrow passage. On her return trip the vessel laid tied to the dock at Juneau from 9 o'clock in the evening until 5 o'clock the next morning for the same reason. In other words she lost not less than twelve to fifteen hours. Figure this lost time at 12 miles per hour and she could have made 180 miles, or 30 miles more than the distance from Wrangell to Juneau. This could be easily remedied. With a channel through the seven miles of sand of the Dry Straits, vessels need not lie at any point longer than time sufficient to land passengers and discharge freight. More than that they will save about 17 miles each way by a straight shoot to Frederick Sound instead of making the roundabout circuit now necessary. Transportation companies and the government should wake up to a realization of the situation and make an effort to remedy this existing barrier to navigation by improving the Dry Straits.

The trim little city of Juneau is making no great pretensions in the development line, and yet a man after being away a few months can see great improvement. In the business center, the large and commodious block erected by Caro & Co., the palatial Odd Fellows' building, the solid foundation of the Elks' building all add largely to the general appearance of the town while the residences of marshal Shoup and others and the new hospital building on the outskirts, give the town an appearance of permanency that must be highly satisfactory to every resident and business man of the place. And there is no reason why it should not be a good town. A good town site, situated in the center of one of the best mining districts on the coast, with varied industries creating substantial pay-rolls, with good schools and an atmosphere of morality, there is nothing to check her future prosperity. In other words, in the opinion of the SENTINEL, outside of Wrangell, Juneau is by far the best town in Alaska.

And now Seattle is starting out in an endeavor to get up an Alaskan Exposition at that city in 1907. That shows an energetic spirit on the part of our neighbors and is certainly appreciated by the country of fine scenery, big fish, totem poles and extensive gold fields; but as long as it is to be an Alaskan affair, why not place it where it properly belongs—at some point in Alaska. There are certainly towns in the district capable of arranging a creditable exhibit of our resources and caring for visitors, and by having it here it would bring into the district people from all over the world to see for themselves the greatest country on earth—a country of which there is but one way of acquainting one's self, and that is by coming and seeing. Seattle is altogether too far away to have an Alaska Exposition.

Dr. E. I. GREEN,
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW
JUNEAU, ALASKA.

The Juneau Record-Miner is not yet willing to bury the hatchet and let by-gones be by-gones. This morning's paper asserts that Assistant Attorney General Day was a "wife beater and guilty of most of the other crimes on the calendar." The aforesaid Day was the means of ridding Alaska of one of the worst gangs of corrupt officials that pollute her courts; and the people of this section who know of the intimate relation of the present editor of the Record-Miner with that same gang, will readily see where the shoe pinches. Some people have reason to be proud of the past, others should never mention it.—Douglas Island News, 2nd.

Newspaper Subscription Law.

(Compiled from the United States Postal Laws and Court Decisions.)

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the post-office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their discontinuance.
4. If the subscriber moves to another place without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former directions, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that the refusing to take periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice to the publishers at the end of their time if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of arrearages, is sent to the publisher.
7. The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time, unpaid, and then orders the postmaster to mark it "refused," and has a card sent notifying the publisher, lays himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for any theft.

A well meaning gentleman at Seattle, who is evidently ignorant of affairs in this part of the country, writes a friend: "Congressman Humphrey is thinking of coming to Wrangell with me on a hunting trip up the Stikine river country, and has requested me to write to you about horses for the trip. * * * I wish three horses and would like to know at what price I can get them per day. If they ask too much for their horses up the river would it not be better to purchase them at Wrangell." The SENTINEL man has been in Wrangell four years. During that time he has seen but two pieces of horse flesh. One fell in a well and broke his neck; the other went over a cliff and was found dead.

After an exciting man hunt, in which many civilians took part, the lone highwayman who has been terrorizing travelers and doing a thriving hold-up business on the road leading from Fairbanks to the creeks during the past eight months, was captured and is now behind the bars. The name of the highwayman is Hendricks, and he was convict No. 1 at the Dawson Penitentiary. On June 13, 1898 he was arrested on a horse-box robbery on Hunker creek and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.—Douglas Island News.

The boys who came over from Klavack last week, say the run of salmon at present is quite satisfactory. The cannery had up the fore part of the week over 10,000 cases of reds, besides a fair number of others. If the present run continues they will come near getting up their contemplated pack (30,000 cases) this season.

Wednesday evening of last week Alert fire company held its regular monthly meeting, and among other items discussed was the lack of interest shown by the business men in the organization. It was also suggested that some of the old shacks on Front street that serve merely as fire traps, should either be closed up tight or removed.

The nettles and other weeds have grown up and fallen across the walks in various portions of the town. SENTINEL would offer the suggestion that the appearance of the town can't be greatly improved by a little time and work spent in cutting down these weeds.

The hose team of the Juneau fire department will go to Portland to participate in a tournament which will be held there in the near future. Success to the fire laddies.

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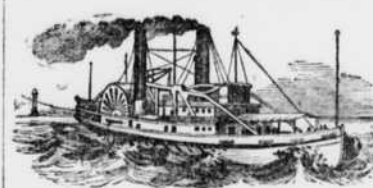
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